Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1802. [No. 463.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

a variety of *DRY GOODS,*

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
June 8 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 5 Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 10. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

SPRING GOODS

By the Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London, will be opened immediately and for sale by the subscriber,

JAMES WILSON.

Also,

100 casks best London Brown Stout, 6 doz. each.

May 18. d3w

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN RAMSAY,

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, an assortment of goods suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving by the United States from Liverpool, an additional supply.

May 18. d

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig UNION, *from* LONDON—a great part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are daily expecting the balance by the ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogsheads,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
An extensive assortment of Liverpool Earthen Ware in crates,
German Osnaburgs.

May 18. d

Five tons Swedish Bar Iron, neatly drawn in small flat and square bars, and James River Coal, for sale by

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th Mo. 28. d

For Sale.

I wish to sell immediately, the following property, viz.

A tract of LAND lying in the county of Nelson, state of Kentucky, containing 4000 acres, lying on the Ohio river: this land is well watered, and on it is several valuable mill seats. A general warrantee will be made to the purchaser of this land.

Also,

A tract of LEASED LAND, in Fairfax county, containing 106½ acres (a part of Ravensworth tract) on which is a MILL. The above property I will barter for goods or sell low for cash. Also, several likely Negro men.

Walter S. Belt.

Colchester, May 31. d3w

FOR SALE,

In fee simple or Ground Rent.

By Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday the 23d day of the present month, if not previously sold by private contract,

Half an acre of Ground in town, situate on the north side of Prince and West side of Washington streets: Beginning at the intersection of said streets, fronting Washington 176 feet 7 inches, and on Prince street 123 feet 6 inches.

The ground is laid off in convenient building lots. On one of which is a very good dwelling house, now under rent to James M'Clenahan

Washington is the most spacious street in town, and will most probably become the centre. This ground has the advantage of laying between the two principal streets leading from the country; a circumstance of much importance, to those who are desirous of purchasing. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

OR

William Hodgson.

June 2. ddf

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at the lower end of Prince street,

15 jars best quality Tamarinds,
And a quantity of
Fresh Limes and Lemons.

April 27. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial *TEAS,*
Nankeens,
Bandanno hhfs. and kumhums,
German and British osnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hhds. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,

And a quantity of Shad and Herrings in barrels.

May 3 d

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by John Ramsey, *King-street,*

A quantity of

EARTHEN WARE,

in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional supply of those articles by the first arrivals from Britain. Country storekeepers and others will find it their interest in giving him a call, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

FOR SALE,

About 1100 bushels Liverpool fine Salt,
300 do. Lisbon.

WM. HODGSON.

May 19. d

Valuable Building Lots

In and adjoining the town of Alexandria.

For sale on a long Credit.

On Wednesday, the 16th day of June, will be sold at public auction, on the premises,

About forty five acres of LAND, in and adjoining to the town of Alexandria, and binding on Hunting creek. This land will be divided into squares, according to the plan of the town, and each square will be sold separately, on a credit of six, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months—the purchasers giving notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers.

The whole of this land is now enclosed by a post and rail fence. Its contiguity to the town, and its high and healthy situation render it amongst the most desirable estates in the neighborhood for building lots. On one of the lots a neat and commodious framed dwelling house hath been erected, together with the necessary outhouses, and on this lot there is a well of good water, and a number of flourishing trees growing. Some small frame houses have been erected on an adjoining lot.

The title to this property is complete, and conveyances will be made in fee simple when the purchase money is received. The title papers may be seen, and likewise a plat of the land and lots, by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES H. HOOE.

At the same time and place will be sold a LEASE for thirteen years of twenty seven acres of LAND adjoining the above tract: subject to a ground rent of twenty seven pounds per year.

May 17. d1m

Just received from Norfolk, and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

FOR SALE,

A WELL SET

SORREL HORSE,

Only 6 years old.——He may be seen at Gadsby's stables, and the particulars known by enquiring at the bar of the hotel.

June 7. d3t

R. & J. Gray,

Have just received No. 4, of

Modern Gratitude,

By Luther Martin, Esq. attorney general of the state of Maryland.—Price 25 cents.

Messrs. SNOWDEN & Co.

HAVING observed in your paper bearing date the 5th inst. a publication wherein a certain Baldwin Dade terms me ignorant and stupid indeed—I am really astonished at his audacity and impertinence, knowing him not to possess but little more understanding than one bordering on idiotism. He also observes that the suit mentioned in my notice is dismissed; I grant it—But it was dismissed in Fairfax Court to bring it in a place where I could come sooner at justice, namely the Chancery Court of Alexandria, which writ has been served some time since, as will appear by the certificate hereto annexed. As to the balance of his publication, I assert it to be fallacious in the extreme.

I must beg leave to add, that for the future I shall not occupy a moment of my time in writing contradictorily to the fabulous assertions of said Dade, whose diabolical character is universally established.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDRIA, June 5, 1802.

Robert Alexander and his Trustees, against Baldwin Dade, In Chancery.

Writ returned executed. No bill filed. April rules suit continued. The above suit is brought in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria.

GEORGE DENEALE, Clk.

June 7. d3t

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

A further supply of DRY GOODS,

By the ship United States, from Liverpool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats, well assorted in boxes, a few trunks of Stuff, &c.

Also, a large quantity of Earthen Ware,

in crates, which, in addition to their stock on hand, forms a very complete assortment of that article, and which will be sold unusually low.

Also, a quantity of coarse SALT,

Fine salt in sacks of 4 bushels each; 100 boxes Pipes; broad and narrow Hoes assorted in casks—and a consignment of

IRISH LINENS,

purchased in England for *ready money,* which will be sold on very low terms for good paper.

May 31. d

Wanted to hire immediately, a SERVANT capable of doing the washing and cooking in a small family. A women, without children, will be preferred. Apply to the Printers.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded from my plantation on the 6th inst. a Mulatto man, named SHADRACK, about 5 feet 7 inches high; an active, well made fellow: his dress were a pair of negro cotton trowsers and coat, and a felt hat. To any person who will return said fellow to me, I will give *Ten Dollars,* if taken within the county, or the above reward if out it, beside reasonable chages.

WILLIS LEE;

Fauquier county, near Freeman's ford.

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

The interesting speech of PORTALIS to the Legislative of France, inclines us to give the General features, thereof, however imperfectly, for the gratification of the public.

After describing the disordered state of religion in France previous to the accession of the first Consul, he observed that the affairs of religion then fixed the anxious solicitude of the Government.—In forming any arrangement which should have the effect of restoring religious trand quility, the first question that presented itself was, "Is religion necessary to the support of a State and to the happiness of individuals?" In endeavoring to shew that religion is essential to the Government of nations, the Orator sets out with allowing every degree of merit to the discoveries, to the instruction, to the philosophy of modern times. "But whatever are our advantages, (said he) whatever state of perfection we may have reached, every good mind is forced to admit that no society can exist independent of morals, and that the restraints of law are sufficient to secure the existence of this morality. For what purpose is it that Magistrates exist, or that laws were formed? For what end is it that these laws hold out rewards and punishments? It is not that man is not guided by his reason alone, that he is naturally disposed to hope and to fear, and that Legislators have employed this propensity of his nature to conduct him to happiness and to virtue? Can the utility of religion to society then be denied, which holds out so many promises, and is sanctioned by such powerful threatenings of punishment? The influence of law and morals is sufficient. Laws only regulate certain actions: religion extends to every part of human conduct. Laws reach only to the external department; religion only regulates the heart. Laws relate only to the citizen; religion lays hold of the man. When we speak of the force of laws, do we consider the principle on which this force is founded? It depends less on the excellence, of the laws, than on their power. This excellence will always be more or less a subject of controversy. Unquestionably a law is more durable in proportion to its excellence but its principal merit consists in its not being an argument, but a decision, not a simple position, but a fact. Of consequence a system of morals founded on religion, has necessarily a degree of force which no system purely philosophical can ever possess. The multitude are much more impressed with what they are commanded to obey than what is proved to them to be right. Men in general require to have their opinion fixed. They have more need of maxims than of demonstration.

He went on to discuss the question, how far an established religion was expedient to the stability and order of a state, and contended that it was consistent with the justest principles of policy. By the influence of an established religion, he argued that religious sentiments acquire "a character of energy, of steadiness, and of certainty, which they could never derive from the mere influence of science Among the advantages of an establishment was the union of external rites and ceremonies. True philosophy, said he, respects forms as much as pride despises them. There is a discipline necessary for conduct, as there is an order requisite for ideas. To deny the utility of rites and religious observances in the practice of morality would be to deny the dominion of sensible notions over beings, not purely intellectual, it would be to deny the existence of the empire of habit. A religion purely abstracted or intellectual can never become a national or popular religion. Can a religion, which should address nothing to the senses or imagination, preserve its empire over the human heart?—If nothing unites those professing common faith, would there not, in a few years, be as many religions as there exist individuals? Have not useful truths need of being consecrated by salutary institutions,

The justness of these views he illustrated by an appeal to history, and shewed that if ever there has been any stable belief in the existence of a God, if there has existed any uniformity of opinion respecting the nature and destination of man, it had only existed among those adopting one system of worship, and united by the ties of an established religion. By religious institutions, he maintained, could the great truths of religion alone be preserved, and it was placed under the special protection of the great Author of Nature. He next contrasted the effects of religion and atheism on the happiness of society. The scepticism of an atheist, he remarks, tends as much to disconnect mankind as religion to unite them. "It does not make them tolerant, but renders them disposed to turn every thing sacred into ridicule. It dissolves all the ties which unite men together; it dries up the springs of sensibility, and stifles all the spontaneous emotions of nature; it strengthens self, and makes it degenerate into gloomy self interestedness: it substitutes doubts for truths; it gives new vigor to the passions, and is weak in resisting error; and inspires pretentions without giving additional light. From licentiousness of opinions it leads to licentiousness of conduct; it hardens the heart; it destroys every endearing tie; it annilates civil society. Superstition and fanaticism have their origin in the imperfections of human nature. With a lively imagination, with a feeble judgement or a contradicted spirit, an individual may be superstitious in other subjects as well as those connected with religion. It is not at all a contradiction for an individual to be at once impious & superstitious. We might produce as instances of this the infidels of the middle ages, & some atheists of our times. On the other hand, every opinion, religious, political, or philosophical, may create enthusiasts and fanatics. Mere points of grammar have endangered a civil war, and contests have been begun in nations about the choice of a rope-dancer. It is not fair, then, to impute to religion those evils which have existed independent of it, or which would continue to exist even if it were abolished. Men in general have need of faith to prevent them from being credulous; they require a form of external worship to preserve them from superstitions; an established religion is the only barrier which can protect us against the torrents of false opinions of a more or less dangerous kind, which the delirium of human reason would invent. Let us not fear the return of fanaticism.

Our manners, our illumination secure us against its approach. We honor literature, we cultivate the sciences by shewing proper respect for religion; we may be philosophers without impiety, and impressed with sentiments of religion without fanaticism. He combats at length the position, that religion has been productive of disorder and misery to mankind.—Those crimes from which the misery originates he traces to their source; and shews that they could not, with the smallest degree of reason, be ascribed to religion, but were the effect of causes over which even religion had no complete controul. On the importance of public instruction, he expatiates with much ability and eloquence, and contends that without the aid of religion this most interesting object could never be accomplished.—"Sciences, exclaimed he, can only be the portion of a few, but with religion instruction may be gained without being learned. It is religion which discloses to man every interesting and useful truth, without either the means or the labor of painful research." On this point he quotes the sentiments expressed by the members of the several departments and assemblies of the republic, all of whom deplore the decay of national instruction, and earnestly urge the necessity of making religious sentiment the ground work of the education of youth. He says, "it is religious ideas which have contributed more than any other circumstances to the civilization of mankind. It is by the assistance of religious ideas that the first legislators sought to moderate and soften the passions and afflictions of the human heart." He illustrates his ideas by referring to the laws of all the great legislators of antiquity, who founded their rules for the education of youth on the grand basis of religion.—He extends his views on this subject, and presents an interesting picture of the effects of religion in preserving the peculiar habits of social life. He describes with much feeling the effects of those days of rest which the Christian system has prescribed. "Apart from our cities it is the spirit of religion which preserved the spirit of society. The inhabitants assemble and see each other on days of repose. By mutual intercourse the habits of mutual affection are contracted. The youths who wish to render themselves distinguished adopt an innocent luxury which tends more to soften than to corrupt their manners—After the severest toils, instructions and relaxation are at once experienced. August ceremonies strike the senses and interest the heart; religious exercises prevent the dangers which could not fail to arise from inactive indulgence. At the aproach of religious solemnities families are united in the most endearing bonds of affection; former enemies are reconciled, even the wicked experience something like remorse! Take religion from the heart of man, and by what will you replace it? If it is not pre-occupied by good, it must afford a place for evil. The mind and the heart cannot long continue void."—These, he goes on to observe, were the principles on which the government acted in the plans they had formed for restoring religious tranquillity to France. He states the circumstances under which Christianity appears to have the best claims to support, and the catholic system is to be the established religion of the French people. He expatiates at much length on the beneficial effects of the Christain Religion in accelerating the civilization of all those countries where its influence has been felt. He ascribes to its influence many of the best efforts of genius in the various departments of literature and science. "The salutary influence of the Christain Religion in all countries into which it has been introduced has been noticed by all writers. If the compass has opened to us the different regions of the world, it is Christianity which has made them the seats of civilization. It may be said that christianity was abused. But what is the institution which has not been subject to abuse? What is the good which has existed without a mixture of evil? What is the nation, what is the government, what is the public body, who is the individual, who could sustain the species of examination to which the christian priest is exposed?"—He goes on to notice, that among those nations where Christianity was established, the arts and sciences had flourished in the greatest splendor. Its influence he notices in every department of literature and the arts. He describes its natural precepts and religious doctrines, and points out in them all that is most interesting in the religion of nature, or in the profoundest discoveries of philosophy, attended with a clearness and precision which philosophy had never been able to reach. If nations, (says he) or individuals entertain clearer notions than prevailed in the days of Socrates or Plato, on the great truths of the being of a God, of the immortality of the human soul, of a state of retribution, to what are we indebted for it, but to christianity?" After alluding to the institution of the Christian Priesthood, he asks, "Is there any religion better adapted to the situation of States and to the policy of Governments? this religion presents nothing purely local, nothing which can limit its influence to a particular country, or to a particular age. It discovers itself as the religion of the world. After having therefore recognized the utility and necessity of religion in general, the French Government could not reasonably abjure christianiiy, which, beyond all other established religions, is that which is the best adapted to our religion and our manners." He is at pains to shew that this determination of the French Government is by no means inconsistent with policy, or contrary to the most enlarged principles of toleration.

The ideas which they have adopted, while they will have the effect of restoring the influence of religious sentiment in France, he contends, partake in no degree of the bigotry, or the persecution, of on exclusive system of religion. He states with considerable perspicuity the difference betwixt giving protection to a religion, and rendering it exclusive and domineering. To protect a religion was to place it under the support of the laws, to prevent it from being molested, to guarantee to those who professed it the enjoyment of their spiritual rights, equally with that of the security of their persons and property. In the simple system of protection, there was nothing exclusive: many religions might be protected—all might receive support. Having laid down this general principle, he argues very much at large on the arrangement which the Government had adopted with respect to the Roman Catholic worship;—he contends, that though from the attachment of the French people to the Catholic religion, this would be the prevailing system, yet that every species of persecution would be avoided, that all would be left in the full enjoyment of the rights of conscience and the freedom of opinion.—Every just principle of policy suggested the expediency of an arrangement with the Holy See, which would put an end to religious divisions, and satisfy the wishes of the French people. But the same principles condemned persecution in [illegible] form, and recommended freedom of [illegible] ship in all the latitude which [illegible] claimed as its due. On this point, [illegible] expediency of conforming to the wi[illegible] of the French people in the establish[illegible] of the Catholic system, he enters in[illegible] variety of arguments, all, however, [illegible] tending to illustrate the general princi[illegible] he had formerly stated—From this [illegible] proceeds to an explanation of the seve[illegible] regulations which, by the arrangeme[illegible] with the Holy See, had been formed. Th[illegible] part of the speech will, however, be be[illegible] ter understood by a perusal of the arrang[illegible] ment itself.

He observes "that the French Go[illegible] vernment has treated with the Pope, no[illegible] as a sovereign Potentate, but as the Hea[illegible] of the Church universal, of which the Ca[illegible] tholics form a part. It has agree[illegible] with him on the terms according to which the Catholics shall continue to exercise their religion in France. Such is the object of the Convention entered into betwixt the Government and Pious VII. and of the specific articles of the Convention. The French Protestants have no Chief, but they have Ministers and Pastors; they have a discipline, which is the same in the different persuasions; suitable instructions have been fixed upon, and according to these the specific articles of these different sects have been settled."

He concluded, after some farther explanations of the Convention, in the following terms: "By the nature of things religious institutions are those which unite mankind most forcibly together; those which most uninterruptedly present themselves in all the situations of life; those which speak most sensibly to the heart; those which afford the greatest consolation under all the inequalities of fortune, and which alone can render tolerable the dangers and the injustice inseparable from the social state. In a word, they are those which in offering support to the wretched and presenting to the criminal the prospect of repentance, best deserve to be considered as the means of succour to our weakness. How deeply interested, therefore, is the country in holding out protection to religion, since it is more especially by the influence of religion that so many individuals destined "to bear the heat and burden of the day" still continue attached to their country.

"Citizens Legislators, all the true friends of liberty will bless you for having aspired to the practice of those grand maxims which the experience of ages has consecrated, and which have uniformly secured the happiness of nations, and formed the strength of empires."

NEW-YORK, June 4.

Some years ago it was the practice of two rival Literary Societies, called the Whig and the Cliosophic, to engage occasionally in what they termed a *paper war*. This, from general reflections, usually degenerated into the grossest personal abuse of the members individually. They indulged themselves in searching out and exposing in the blackest colors imaginable, every foible or imprudence in the character or conduct of each other. Hence animosities would arise, which destroyed all friendly intercourse between the members of the adverse societies; and oftentimes the effects of their controversies continued for years after the students had left college. The only remedy for the evil was an absolute prohibition by the President of the College, of this system of abuse. On the promulgation of such an order, the storm of violence would cease, and the waves of discord be lulled to rest.

Happy would it be if the *paper-wars* now carried on by the political parties of the United States, could as easily be ended. If the virtue and good sense of the community could interdict and stop that torrent of *personal abuse* and rancorous *party spirit*, which at present so unhappily divides our country, and interrupts the friendly intercourse of men, who would otherwise unite as a band of brothers. But such is the lot of human nature, that good is not attainable, unmixed with evil. Even in the garden of Paradise, and on the "tree of knowledge," there was at once *good and evil*. Party-spirit has always been the bane of free governments. When the people are *sovereign*, the same instinct governs them, which appears in *individuals sovereign*. They will often exercise their *will*, without consulting their reason. —Influenced by caprice, they will banish an Aristides, because weary of hearing his justice—and condemn a Socrates to death, because wiser and better than their dema-

Even WASHINGTON, the greateſt of all hun characters, is not ſafe from the attack of popular ſlander---Although his tranſcendent merit, for above twenty years commanded almoſt univerſal reſpect & confidence, yet even his character has not been ſecure from the rancour of democratic violence. The father of his country was not privileged with an exemption from the Billingſgate of Paine---the ſcurility of the Aurora---and the inſidious attacks of the Aurora's patron, the philoſopher of Monticello.

THE LITERARY FAIR,

That has juſt commenced in this city, promiſes conſiderable advantages to American literature. A new Republic---the *Republic of Letters*, is about to be formed—one that will vie in *uſefulneſs* if not in *eclat*, with thoſe lately formed by the Chief Conſul in Europe. The meeting of the Book-ſellers, who are now aſſembled in this place from different parts of the U. States, reminds us of the firſt committees and conventions that aſſociated with the view of organizing a *federal* republic. May the reſult of their labors be equally propitious. Under their auſpices may a new "*imperium in imperio*" ariſe, deſtined to enlighten and to increaſe the happineſs of the people of the U. States. By a judicious direction of capital —by a proper harmony of deſign and execution—by a perfect and mutual underſtanding with each other, there is no doubt but the members of this Republic, while they promote their own intereſt will ſave vaſt ſums of money to their country; and by the encouragements they will preſent to literary induſtry, will excite geniues—will extend learning, and eſſentially contribute to the diſſemination both of virtue and of knowledge,

June 6.

Arrived, ſhip Polly, Tracy, New-Orleans; ſch'rs Polly, Dangerfield, Alexandria, (Virg.) Goliah, Renkin, Aux-Cayes.

Cleared, brigs Recovery, Campbell, Greenock; Matilda, Lopez, Havannah; Triton, Howland, Martinique; Jane and Eliza, Andrews, Liſbon.

Sch'r Goliah, from Aux-Cayes, ſpoke May 12th ſch'r Beaver, Johnſon, out 12 days from Port-au-Prince, bound to Baltimore, who had run aſhore on the North Key, and was obliged to heave part of his cargo and ballaſt overboard, after which he got off without injuring his veſſel. Sailed in company with the brig Hannah of Philadelphia. Nine days afterwards ſpoke the Hannah clear of the North Keys, and ſailed in company with her five days.

BALTIMORE, June 5.

Arrived this morning ſchr. Roby, capt. Martin, from Charleſton.

Arrived, brig Surpriſe, capt. Bill, from the Iſle of Frnnce.

American veſſels left there:

Ships Monticello, Newal, Boſton; Swift, Beal, do. Swift, Gillinder, New-York; Rebecca, Deal, Baltimore; Apollo, Thurſton, do. brigs Catharine, Condel, New. York; Three Friends, Stewart, Salem.

May 21, in lat. 19, 40, long. 54, 30, ſpoke the brig Juliana, Higby, of N. Y. 32 days out from Berdeaux, bound to C. Francois.

Arrived, brig George Waſhington, cap. Keeſe, from Gibraltar. Left the ſhip Dart, Peck, of Norfolk; and brig Thomas Pinkney, of New-York.

The ſhip Tiaga, capt. Hamilton of Baltimore, for Leghorn, ſailed 10 days before the George Waſhington.

The brig Joſeph, of Boſton, capt. Lee, for Marſeilles, ſailed 5 days before her; and ſchr. Adventure, of and for Boſton. May 16th, in lat. 38, 12, long. 54, 30, ſpoke the ſhip General Waſhington, of Philadelphia, capt. S. B. Davis, from N. Orleans, bound to Liverpool. 24th, in lat. 41, 24, long. 63, 30, ſpoke the ſhip Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia, bound to Amſterdam, out 5 days. June 2d, off the Cape of Delaware, ſpoke the ſhip Liberty, from the Iſle of May, bound to Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the Truſtees of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures, of Ireland, on Monday the 25th day of January, 1802—

Hon. W. John Skeffington in the chair.

The Board proceeded to take into conſideration a report from the committee appointed "To enquire into the cauſe of the injury lately done to linens, and whether the ſame be attributable to any new mode of bleaching, and whether it be expedient to prohibit the further uſe of the detergent ſalt.

And the board having conſidered the ſame, agreed to the ſaid report.

The board having then proceeded to take into conſideration the foregoing report which relates to the means recommended for maintaining the foreign credit of the Iriſh linen trade.

Ordered, "That the foregoing reſolution be communicated to the American conſul and all perſons intereſted in the American trade."

(A true Copy)

JAMES CORRY, *Sec'ry.*

Alexandria Advertiſer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

THE Partnerſhip of Samuel Snowden and Co. being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having claims againſt ſaid concern, will apply for payment to Samuel Snowden, who is authoriſed to receive all monies due the firm.

MATTHEW BROWN,
SAML. SNOWDEN.

June 8, 1802.

IN taking an adieu of the Patrons of the Alexandria Advertiſer, the ſubſcriber, late proprietor, would be culpably ungrateful, not to return his ſincere acknowledgments to *them*, and not to mention his deep obligations to his late agent and preſent ſucceſſor, Mr. *Samuel Snowden*.

When the juſt forebodings of Democratic perſecution and Democratic malice, induced him to relinquiſh his contemplated eſtabliſhment at Waſhington, no place preſented him with a proſpect of remuneration for the ſums he had expended; and the reſolution of publiſhing a paper even here, was, at that time, adopted rather as a dernier reſort, from an anticipated ſtorm which has ſince burſt with fury and havoc on the Federal "ſect," than as an object of advantage—But, foſtered by the liberality of an enlightened community, and nurtured by the care, zeal and induſtry of his ſucceſſor, the eſtabliſhment is rapidly progreſſing to a value beyond any thing which the government, in *juſtice to its conſtituents*, can beſtow on its *ſycophantic* printers. So far then, a general evil has turned out a partial good.

During the progreſs of this paper from infancy to maturity, it is but a ſmall act of juſtice to obſerve, that on Mr. Snowden have devolved the whole toil and management of a difficult undertaking, and that the avocations of the proprietor, at Baltimore, have deprived the former of any aſſiſtance which his preſence might have contributed. It is, therefore, hoped and believed that his well tempered zeal, indefatigable induſtry, and unſhaken integrity while remotely concerned, will, now that he is proprietor, meet their high reward, in the approbation and patronage of an enlightened community.

The public's humble ſervant,

M. BROWN.

The ſubſcriber in announcing himſelf as proprietor of this eſtabliſhment, takes the liberty of returning its patrons his moſt grateful thanks for the many marks of eſteem and confidence conferred upon him when a ſtranger; and hopes that ſince a reſidence of eighteen months has rendered him better known, he has on no occaſion forfeited their good opinion. Having entered into pecuniary engagements of high importance to himſelf, he would beg leave to remind his patrons of the expiration of the preſent half year, and to requeſt of them the means of meeting his engagements with punctuality; as a recompence, on his part, he promiſes his beſt endeavors, zeal and induſtry to render his paper as intereſting to them as their promptitude and patronage will indubitably be to him.

S. SNOWDEN.

A ſolemn warning for Duane, and others of the Jacobin corps.

The following article is taken from "the American Citizen," and here publiſhed for the benefit of the Aurora-man and his party. Should the Clonmell ſage find any thing in it applicable to his caſe, we hope he will take warning, and ſave his friend Cheetham the diſagreeable neceſſity of detecting & expoſing all the tales which are daily circulated through the Country, by means of the Aurora.

Cheetham ſays, "it is propoſed, in geneneral with conciſeneſs, to detect and expoſe thoſe tales which have been ſo laviſhly impoſed upon the credulity of the ignorant. It is deeply to be regretted, that falſehoods of the moſt baneful nature, ſhould be circulated through the Union, and particularly to the extreme parts of the country, where they are not eaſily corrected. It is ſtill more to be regretted, that thoſe tales ſhould take their origin in the *metropolis*, and that too many of them ſhould proceed from men who have ſworn to ſupport the government under which we live." [This no doubt, refers to the famous letters of Baily and Thomas reſpecting the *vaſt ſavings* of the preſent adminiſtration, and the *very correct* report of the committee of Inquiſition, together with Levi Lincoln's *pretty tales* in "the National *Ægis*," and the innumerable *conſiſtencies* of the Mammoth chief, with many other things of the like kind.] "But," continues the Citizen, "the more oſtenſibly reſpectable the ſource from which they emanate, the greater the neceſſity of correction. This duty ſhall be diſcharged, notwithſtanding the example ſet, with an invariable regard to temperance and decorum."

Cheetham will ſurely have his hands full, if he proceeds with this undertaking. But he appears to be ſerieuſly engaged in the buſineſs, for, already has he began to ſcrutinize the conduct and character of his old friend, Col. Burr, and informs the public, "that ſomething exceeding unpropitious to the freedom of the Union, is, at this moment, contemplated by the V. Preſident." In a ſubſequent number of the ſame paper, it is ſaid, "that it is the federal party in whom Mr. Burr puts his truſt; in whom, in future, he hopes *to live, and move, and have his being.*"—He is alſo there called *a little aſpiring man*; and much is ſaid about *a narrative of the pretty, little,* HONORABLE *intrigues of him whom Gen. Hamilton called Cataline.*

Should Cheetham proceed in his undertaking, and, after having given Mr. Burr's narrative, afford one of the *pretty, little,* HONORABLE *intrigues* of the whole miniſterial party, even with his promiſed "regard to temperance and decorum," and then come down to Duane, "and detect and expoſe all the tales which he has ſo laviſhly impoſed upon the credulity of the ignorant," he will, indeed, furniſh the public with an immenſe maſs of matter. But here Duane may well ſay to his brother Cheetham, *ſet thy own houſe firſt in order, for thou alſo art in the gall of bitterneſs and the bond of iniquity.*

Gaz. U. S.

LEGAL PRECISION.

The *ſhrewd* Democrats, in contending that money appropriated for *building* ſhips, ought not to be employed in *procuring the means*, muſt *certainly* have been *encouraged* by the old ſtory of an occurrence in Rhode-Iſland. It was ſaid, that for ſome good reaſon the aſſembly paſſed a law, that no perſon ſhould appear in the ſtreets of Newport in the night time without a *lanthorn*. Accordingly the citizens paraded after dark with their *lanthorns*, but without *candles*. It was then "*further enacted,*" that a *candle* ſhould be provided. But the ſtreets were not the better illuminated for this; and it required another "Act in addition to an act," to direct that the *candles* ſhould be *lighted!!* So goes the tale. *Palladium.*

"*Mr. Jefferſon's Devil,*" was a toaſt on the election day, by a gentleman who heard that Mr. J. exclaimed, on receiving accounts of the votes for gov. Strong, "the *devil* is in Maſſachuſetts!"

Salem Gaz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Sunſbury, Pennſylvania, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated 28th May, 1802.

"This morning paſſed this town, 4 arks from the Geneſſee country; two of which were loaded with fatted oxen, of a very large ſize; one with ſtaves, and the fourth with wheat; all for the Baltimore market. Theſe arks belong to colonel Wadſworth, who lives on a branch of the Tioga, extending about 70 miles up into the weſtern parts of the Geneſſee country. They performed their voyage to this place in about three and an half days, a diſtance by water of 300 miles. It is pleaſing to obſerve the rapid progreſs of agriculture in that country. Colonel Wadſworth, who has been a reſident there but a few years, aſſures us, that he has now laid down, in the beſt Engliſh graſs, a meadow containing 350 acres, from which he receives yearly from 2 to 3 tons of hay per acre. It alſo gives us much pleaſure to think that our waters are calculated to afford a conveyance of the numerous productions of that country to your market inſtead of carrying them to Albany and New-York.

"Too much cannot be done by Pennſylvania and Maryland, to encourage and ſupport this trade."

At this ſeaſon of the year particularly, when the important and profitable buſineſs of the Dairy is beginning, we think it may be uſeful to farmers to be preſented with ſhort extracts on this ſubject, from the writings of J. Anderſon, (England,) L. L. D. F. R. S.

(Edit. Balt.

"COWS, if abundantly, fed, ſhould be milked three times a day during the whole of the ſummer ſeaſon, in the morning early, at noon and in the evening juſt before night fall. If cows are milked only twice in twenty four hours, while they have abundant of ſucculent feed, they will yield a much ſmaller quautity of milk in the ſame time, than if they be milked three times.—Some attentive obſervers I have met with, think a cow in theſe, circumſtances, will give nearly as much milk at one time.

In the choice of perſons for milking the cows, great caution ſhould be employed, for if all the milk be not thoroughly drawn from a cow when ſhe is milked, a diminution of the quantity gradually takes place, and in a ſhort time the cow becomes dry. In the management of a dairy the following peculiarities reſpecting milk, ought very particularly to be attended to; ſome of them are, no doubt, known in part to attentive houſewives, but they have never been conſidered of ſo much importance as they deſerve.

"APHORISM I.

"Of the milk that is drawn from any cow at one time, that which comes off at the firſt is always thinner, and of a much worſe quality, than that which comes afterwards, and the richneſs goes on, continually increaſing to the very laſt drop that can be drawn from the udder at that time.

"Few perſons are ignorant that milk which is taken from the cow laſt of all at milking, which in this country is called ſtroakings (here ſtribppings) is richer than the reſt of the milk; but fewer ſtill are aware of the greatneſs of the diſproportion between the quality of the firſt and the laſt drawn milk from the ſame cow at one milking—from ſeveral accurate and important experiments it appears, that the perſon who, by bad milking of his cows, loſes but half a pint of of the laſt milk that might be obtained, loſes in fact, about as much cream as would be afforded by ſix or eight pints at the beginning, and loſes beſides, that part of the cream, which alone can give richneſs and high flavour to his butter."

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Niger,	Baker,	New-Caſtle
Schr. Potowmac,	Scott,	Baltimore
Sloop Abigail and Rebecca,	Smith,	do.

CLEARED.

Schr. Roſe,	Doane,	Boſton
—— Lark,	Silver,	Salem
Sloop Eliza,	Evelith,	Newport.

☞ *Notice.*

THE ſubſcribers to the *Waſhington Federaliſt* in Alexandria, are requeſted, in future, to call at Cottom and Stewart's book-ſtore for their papers—Such as wiſh them ſent to the Poſt-Office, in preference, will pleaſe leave directions with Cottom and Stewart and they ſhall be complied with.

W. A. Rind & Co.

June 8.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST on the road, between George-Town and Alexandria, or ſomewhere in George-Town,

A ſmall black Pocket Book,

containing a red and green ſilk purſe, with a ten dollar Baltimore bill and ſeveral letters and other papers: one of them directed to David Low, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Ganges, at Spithead or elſewhere, in England, and another to capt. William Marcklay. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will deliver the pocket book, with its contents, to Mrs. Low, or the Printer of this paper.

June 8. eo3t‡

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power in me veſted, will be ſold at public auction before the door of Prince William court-houſe in the town of Dumfries, on the firſt Monday in July next at 12 o'clock, for caſh, that valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the ſame county near Bacon Race meeting-houſe, containing about five hundred acres, part of a ſeven hundred acre patent granted to James Peake, and which five hundred acres of land was lately the property of Iſaac Mc'Pherſon, under a purchaſe made of Thomas Swan of Alexandria.

ABRAM HEWES.

June 8. ddf

Meſſrs. Printers,

HAVING returned home from a journey, I have juſt ſeen a notice in your paper, ſigned Robert Alexander, cautioning perſons from purchaſing lots advertiſed by Col. Simms and Mr. Fitzhugh, attornies in fact for Mr. Pendleton, of New-York, and ſome time ſince ſold by me, alledging that he has a claim and inſtituted ſuit for ſaid property. In contradiction to ſaid aſſertion, I now think it my duty, in juſtice to Mr. Pendleton, and the gentlemen to whom I ſold, to ſtate, in the moſt poſitive terms, that he, the ſaid Alexander, his father, nor any perſon whatever under whom they could claim, ever were in poſſeſſion, or ever made claim to one foot of ſaid property in any manner. It was purchaſed by me of Dr. Eliſha Cullen Dick, many years paſt, and, I believe, there is not a better title in America: for the correctneſs of the above, I refer to Col. Simms, who is fully poſſeſſed of the whole buſineſs, and whoſe legal abilities and integrity will convince every perſon of the truth of my aſſertions. The fact is, that ſaid Alexander pretends a claim to ſome land purchaſed, and paid for by me, from his father, which land does not even adjoin the lots advertiſed in any part: for which land a ſuit was inſtituted, in his name, in the county court of Fairfax, as ſtated by him, which has been diſmiſſed at his coſt, as will appear by a copy of the decree from the clerk, in my poſſeſſion. I will only obſerve, at preſent, that he muſt be ignorant and ſtupid indeed, not even to know where his pretended claim lies, as I do again aver, that it does not even adjoin the lots advertiſed: for the correctneſs of this, I refer to his own bill exhibited againſt me, in the ſuit he ſpeaks of and of record in the county court of Fairfax, and the deed of his father to me of record in the ſame county.

On the day of ſale, the 15th of June, Col. Simms will be on the ſpot, and will ſatisfy any gentleman in the moſt clear and unequivocal manner of the correctneſs of this ſtatement. B. DADE.

June 5. d

In the caſe of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy was duly awarded and iſſued againſt James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, in the diſtrict of Columbia, by the name and the deſcription of James Gillies, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our lord, one thouſand eight hundred and two: And whereas the commiſſioners in and by the ſaid commiſſion named and authoriſed, have declared him to be a bankrupt; the ſaid commiſſioners do hereby ſummon and require the ſaid James Gillies perſonally to be and appear before the commiſſioners, in the ſaid commiſſion named, on Thurſday the 13th day of this preſent month; on Thurſday the 3d day of June next, and on Friday the 18th day of the ſame month, at Gadſby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true diſcovery and diſcloſure of all his eſtate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congreſs, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of ſaid bankrupt may attend to prove the ſame, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to him, are not to pay away or ſecrete the ſame.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT,
J. B. NICKOLS, } *Commiſſioners.*

Teſte, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the commmiſſion.

May 8. d6w

Two thouſand pieces firſt quality NANKEENS, juſt received and for ſale by

Janney & Paton.

May 29. d

An excellent School Book.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By John V. Thomas,
A new Introduction to Reading,
OR,
A Collection of Eaſy Leſſons,
arranged on an approved plan, and calculated to facilitate the improvement of youth. The ſixth edition.
Price 50 cents.

May 24.

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } TO WIT.
ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

In purſuance of an order of the Circuit Court for the diſtrict and county aforeſaid, made by conſent of parties in the caſe of the United States; v. s. Robert T. Hooe & others in chancery, will be expoſed to public ſale for ready money upon the 19th day of June next, the following valuable property, conveyed in truſt to the ſubſcribers by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, deceaſed, viz:----

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Union ſtreet, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the ſouth from Union ſtreet to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouſes, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three ſtories high each—Alſo, a SAIL LOFT above the up per ſtory 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor---all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the eaſt ſide of this houſe, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the houſe, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 35 feet wide on the one ſide and another 28 feet on the other ſide.

Wm. HERBERT,
Jno. C. HERBERT, } Truſtees.

May 8. dtf

Wanted Immediately,

A white or black woman, to to do the houſe-work in a ſmall family.—Enquire of the Printers.

May 10. d

For Sale,

A healthy, active NEGRO BOY, about 15 years of age, he is an expert waiter. Enquire of the Printers.

May 29. d

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for ſale at his Warehouſe, Prince ſtreet Wharf,

Ruſſia Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck } per bale or
And India Cotton } piece,

German Linens and one trunk ſewing Silks and Ribbons,
A few pair handſome Looking Glaſſes in gilt and mahogany frames,
Two bales of Paper Hangings,
A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' ſhoes, coarſe and fine,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon and } *TEAS,*
Souchong
Tea table ſetts of China in boxes,
Cotton, wool and playing Cards,
Holland and country Gin of the beſt quality in pipes,
W. India, and N. England Rum, } in hhds and bls.
Molaſſes & Sugars }
Coffee in bags,
Spinning Cotton,
Butter in firkins,
Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Chocolate of the beſt and common ſort,
Cheeſe of an extraordinary fine quality,
Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fiſh,
A quantity of red Soal Leather,
Freſh Raiſins and Figs in caſks,
Lemons in boxes,
Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a ſmall quantity of freſh Hops, &c.

Alſo,
About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by R. and J. GRAY, King ſtreet,
A new Introduction to Reading,
OR,
A Collection of Eaſy Leſſons,
arranged on an approved plan, and deſigned as an introduction to the Speaker, Engliſh Reader, Columbian Orator, &c.
Price 50 cents ſtrongly bound in leather.
The paper, print, and binding of this work are far ſuperior to the generality of ſchool books.

May 24. d

FOR SALE,

Two large ſuperb LOOKING GLASSES, juſt imported from LONDON,
One plate meaſuring 103 *by* 40 *inches,*
The other 84 *by* 40 *do.*
with ſuitable ornaments. Apply to
William Hodgſon.

May 31. d

To all *True Republicans*, whether *Federals* or *Federals-non.*

Juſt publiſhed, and for ſale at this Office,
Price 37½ cents,

THE TRUE PATRIOT.

Containing eleven Eſſays, on the following ſubjects:

Eſſay 1. On the weakneſs of man, in his ſolitary ſtate, and conſequent neceſſity of ſociety.

2. On the wickedneſs of man in ſociety, and neceſſity of *government.*

3. Of all forms of government, the elective and repreſentative, i. e. a Republic, the beſt.

4. A Republic, the only government of reaſon.

5. Beſt government for national liberty and independence.

6. Beſt government for wealth.

7. Beſt government for fair play, i. e. qual laws and taxes.

8. Beſt government for peace.

9. Beſt government for morals.

10. Beſt government for patriotiſm.

11. Beſt government for population.

Republicans! "Let us have *Light!*" The bipeds in a tyrant's gear can draw well enough in the *dark.* Their drivers will keep them on the turnpike. But ſelf-governing and ſelf-guided *We*, leaders and followers, ſhall all ſoon be in the ditch, *without light.* "Let us have light!"—and we ſhall have "a reaſon for the faith that is in us." We ſhall ſee and adore the goodneſs of God, for giving us our excellent Republic. We ſhall cordially love it—bravely defend it; cheerfully pay its taxes; honor its officers, and like little children, love one another, and conſequently be happy for ever. Ornamented with an elegant copperplate likeneſs of Governor Bloomfield.

June 4.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Stop the Villain!

Ran away from the ſubſcriber in the month of December laſt, a likely Negro man, named BEN, 26 years of age, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has a ſmall ſcar under one of his eyes (which not recollected) alſo a large one on his breaſt, occaſioned by a burn when a child, and has loſt two of his fore teeth. His clothing is unknown to me, as he has been hired to Mr. John Hodgſkin, of Alexandria, for three years paſt as a ferry-man, and believe him to be harbored in or about Alexandria or the city of Waſhington, by a brother of his (named Helſon) who alſo ſerved the ſaid Hodgſkin as a ferry-man at the ſame time, and whom the ſaid Hodgſkin has lately emancipated. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who delivers me the above deſcribed villain in the town of Colcheſter, or *Thirty Dollars*, if ſecured in any jail in Maryland or Virginia.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to har or or carry off ſaid fellow at their peril.

JOHN H. MANLEY.

Colcheſter, May 31. eo4w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt May, PATTY, a likely Negro wench, about twenty years of age: ſhe has been brought up in the houſe, is a good ſeamſtreſs, & very capable: among a variety of clothes, ſhe has a purple ſtuff petticoat, a fine blue cloth jacket, a corded dimity jacket and coat, a plain muſlin gown, a handſome worked muſlin do. a plain do. both well made, 2 white camel hair ſhawls with netting, fine white cotton ſtockings, ſeveral pair, and a pair of white ſilk do. a handſome black hat, neat ſhoes and other cloathing. She went off with a Negro fellow the property of Mr. Philip Fitzhugh: he is about 24 years of age, 5½ feet high, well ſet, inclined to be corpulent, tawney complexion, lively countenance, and ſpeaks diſtinctly, though quick; he is an excellent joiner. He took with him a pair of new brown caſſimere pantaloons, a round upper jacket of the ſame cloth, a green broad cloth coat, with a blue velvet collar, a handſome ſwanſdown waiſtcoat, with mettle buttons a new black hat, new ſhoes, fine white cotton ſtockings, green pantaloons, and other cloathing. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who ſhall lodge them in any jail, either in Maryland or Virginia, and ample compenſation made for any other trouble or expence.

SARAH THORNTON,

May 7. eo near Alexandria.

Cash given for rags.

Robert Jameſſon,
Offers for Sale a aſſortment of Liquors and Groces, conſiſting of
Freſh Tea loaf and Muſcovado ſugars,
Madeira,
Sherry,
Port,
Liſbon,
Malaga and } *Wines,*
Teneriffe
Jamaica,
W. Iſland and } *Rum,*
N. England
Cogniac and } BRANDY,
Barcelona
Holland Gin, Whiſkey,
Pimento, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Cayenne and black Pepper,
Short pipes in kegs and boxes,
White and brown Soap,
Starch, Fig Blue,
Race and ground Ginger,
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum, roll Brimſtone and refined Salt Petre,
Muſtard,
Fruits in Brandy, Pickles,
Mould Candles,
Demijohns aſſorted,
Raiſins in kegs and boxes, Currants,
Soft ſhell'd Almonds,
Beſt Albany and common Chocolate,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff, aſſorted in kegs and bladders,
Green and Batavia Coffee,
Spinning Cotton,
Sweet Oil in flaſks and black bottles,
Patent Shot, from No. 9 to BB
Spaniſh Segars in boxes of 500 to 1000,
Godfried's firſt quality,
Gunpowder, F and FF, ſealed pound papers, and treble Battle in canniſters.

ALSO,

Twenty caſes Medoc Claret of a very ſuperior quality,

AND

A conſignment of 30 hhds. J. Noble and Co's beſt bottled
Porter & Brown Stout.

May 5. eo1m

Land for Sale.

On Friday the 18th of June next, will be ſold, on the premiſes, by virtue and in purſuance of a decree of the county court of Faifax, made by conſent of parties at July Court, in the year 1801, in a ſuit brought on the chancery ſide of the ſaid court,

By Wm. Whitcroft, Joſiah W. King, Letitia King, Henry Whitcroft, Sarah Whitcroft, Thos. Munroe, Frances Munroe, Alexander Kerr, Ann Ker, and Catharine Whitcroft, adminiſtrator & heirs at law of Wm. Whitcroft, de'cd, } Complainants,
Againſt Joſiah Watſon, and Jane his wife, and Jas. Watſon, } Deff'dts.

We the ſubſcribers, comiſſioners in and by the ſaid decree commiſſioned and named, ſhall proceed to expoſe to public ſale by auction for ready money, all that tract or parcel of land lying in the county of Fairfax, about two or three miles from Alexandria, between the turnpike and Colcheſter roads, and touching on both of thoſe roads, with Cameron and South Run flowing through it, containing between five and ſix hundred acres, mortaged by Joſiah Watſon to William Whitcroft deceaſed, which mortage is filed among the papers in the ſaid ſuit. The above land will be ſold either in parcels or altogether as may be found moſt ſuitable on the day of ſale; a ſatisfactory exhibition of the title will be ready for the inſpection of all concerned by the day of ſale, and thoſe diſpoſed to purchaſe, are referred for more particular information to the proceedings and decree in the ſaid ſuit to Mr. Joſiah Watſon, in the town of Alexandria, or to either of the ſubſcribers,

Wm. HARTSHORNE,
Nich's FITZHUGH,
Wm. PAYNE.

May 4. eodf

LANDING,
At Merchants' wharf,
A quantity of prime barrel'd PORK. Wm. HODGSON.

June 1. d

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.